

JC10 Rec'd PCT/PTO 12 FEB 2002

Atty. Docket #: DB050575/Doe

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**INTERNATIONAL APPL. NO.:** PCT/EP00/07443 :  
**INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE:** -08/01/2000- :  
**APPLICANT:** SHAHRAM MIHAN ET AL :  
**SERIAL NO:** To be assigned : **ART UNIT:**  
**FILED:** - HEREWITH - : **EXAMINER:**  
**FOR:** "COPOLYMERS OF ETHYLENE :  
WITH :  
C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>  $\alpha$ -OLEFINS" :

Assistant  
Commissioner for Patents  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

"Express Mail" No.: ET284671927

Date: -FEBRUARY 12, 2002-

I hereby certify that this paper, along with any other paper or fee referred to in this paper as being transmitted herewith, is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10, postage prepaid, on the date indicated above, addressed to Box PCT, Asst. Comm. for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231

-Carrie A. McPherson-  
(Typed or printed name of mailing paper or fee)

*Carrie A. McPherson*  
(Signature of person mailing paper)

**TRANSMITTAL OF APPLICATION PAPERS  
TO U.S. DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)  
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. §371  
(37 CFR 1.494 OR 1.495)**

This Transmittal Letter is based upon PTO Form 1390 (as revised in May, 1993).

The above-identified applicant(s) (jointly with their assignee) have filed an International Application under the P.C.T. and hereby submit(s) to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information.

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. §371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. §371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. §371[f]) at any time rather than delay.
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination (IPE) was made to the appropriate Authority (IPEA) within the time period required.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. §371[c][2]) --
  - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required when not transmitted by International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau. See WIPO Publication WO 01/12687.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ A (verified) translation of the International Application into the English language is enclosed.
7. ☐ Amendments to the (specification and) claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371[c][3])
  - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
  - e. ☐ will be submitted with the appropriate surcharge.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims (and/or the specification) under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. §371[c][3]) is enclosed or will be submitted with the appropriate surcharge.

9. ☒ An oath or declaration/power of attorney of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(4)) will follow.  
☐ and is attached to the translation of (or a copy of) the International Application.  
☐ and is attached to the substitute specification.

10. ☐ A translation of at least the Annexes to the IPE Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(5)) is enclosed.

Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 is enclosed.  
12. ☒ An Assignment for recording and a separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 will follow.  
13. ☒ A FIRST preliminary amendment is enclosed.  
A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment is enclosed.  
14. ☐ A substitute specification (including claims, abstract, drawing) is enclosed.  
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter is enclosed.  
16. ☒ Other items of information:

- ☒ This application is being filed pursuant to 37 CFR 1.494(c) or 1.495(c), and any missing parts will be filed before expiration of—

☐ 22 months from the priority date under 37 CFR 1.494(c), or

☒ 32 months from the priority date under 37 CFR 1.495(c).

- ☒ The undersigned attorney is authorized by the International applicant and by the inventors to enter the National Phase pursuant to 37 CFR 1.494(c) or 1.495(c).

The following additional information relates to the International Application:

10/069438

JOHN DOE, INC. 12 FEB 2002

International Application No. PCT/EP00/07443

DB050575/Doe

- ☒ Receiving Office: EPO
- ☒ IPEA (if filing under 37 CFR 1.495): EPO
- ☒ Priority Claim(s) (35 USC §§ 119, 365):  
German Appln. 199 37 863.0 filed -August 13, 1999- (08/13/99).
- ☒ A copy of the International Search Report is

☐ enclosed.

☒ attached to the copy of the International  
Application.

- ☒ A copy of the Receiving Office Request Form -will follow-.
- ☒ Form PTO/SB/05 (1) sheet
- ☒ Form PCT/IB/301 (1) sheet
- ☒ Form PCT/IB/304 (1) sheet
- ☒ Form PCT/IB/308 (1) sheet
- ☒ Form PCT/IPEA/408 (5) pages
- ☒ Copy of Letter transferring ownership of Assignment (2) sheets
- ☒ ORIGINAL VERSION of Application
- ☒ Form PCT/IPEA/416 & 409 (7) pages In German

The fee calculation is set forth on the next page of this Transmittal Letter.

FEE CALCULATION SHEET

☒ A check in payment of the filing fee, calculated as follows, is attached (37 CFR 1.492).

Basic Fee..... \$ 890.00

Total Number of claims in  
excess of (20) times \$18..... -0-

Number of independent claims  
in excess of (3) times \$84..... -0-

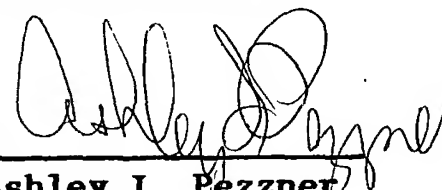
Fee for multiple dependent  
claims \$280..... -0-

TOTAL FILING FEE.... \$ 890.00

Kindly send us the official filing receipt.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required or to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 03-2775. This is a "general authorization" under 37 CFR 1.25(b), except that no automatic debit of the issue upon allowance is authorized. An additional copy of this page is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

By 

Ashley I. Pezzner  
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CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP  
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P.O. Box 2207  
Wilmington, Delaware 19899  
Tel. (302) 658-9141

AIP/cam (9086\*192)

Enclosures

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**FEE CALCULATION SHEET**

☒ A check in payment of the filing fee, calculated as follows, is attached (37 CFR 1.492).

Basic Fee..... \$ 890.00

Total Number of claims in  
excess of (20) times \$18..... -0-

Number of independent claims  
in excess of (3) times \$84..... -0-

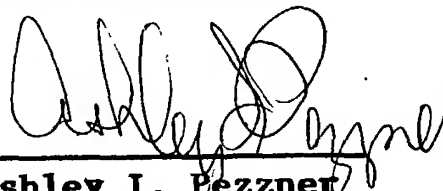
Fee for multiple dependent  
claims \$280..... -0-

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AIP/cam (9086\*192)  
Enclosures  
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PTO/SB/05 (4/98)  
Approved for use through 09/30/2000. OMB 0651-0032  
Patent and Trademark Office: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

<b>UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL</b> (Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))	Attorney Docket No.	DB050575/Doe
	First Inventor or Application Identifier	Shahram MIHAN ET AL
	Title	COPOLYMERS OF ETHYLENE WITH C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>12</sub> .....
	Express Mail Label No.	ET284671927

<b>APPLICATION ELEMENTS</b> See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.		<b>ADDRESS TO:</b> Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231	
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> * Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17) (Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)		5. <input type="checkbox"/> Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)	
2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification [Total Pages <b>23</b> ] (preferred arrangement set forth below) - Descriptive title of the invention - Cross References to Related Applications - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D - Reference to Microfiche Appendix - Background of the invention - Brief Summary of the invention - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed) - Detailed Description - Claim(s) - Abstract of the Disclosure		6. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Readable Copy b. <input type="checkbox"/> Paper Copy (identical to computer copy) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Statement verifying identity of above copies	
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets <b>0</b> ]		<b>ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS</b>	
4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages <input ]<br="" type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> Newly executed (original or copy) b. <input type="checkbox"/> Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed) i. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)</b> Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).		7. <input type="checkbox"/> Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s)) 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney (when there is an assignee) 9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English Translation Document (if applicable) 10. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copies of IDS Citations 11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Amendment 12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized) 13. <input type="checkbox"/> * Small Entity Statement(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Statement filed in prior application, Status still proper and desired (PTO/SB/09-12) 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed) 15. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Forms PCT/IB/301-304-308 16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Form PCT/IPEA/408 (5) pages 17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COPY OF ITR TRANS ASSIGNMENT (2) 18. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL VERSION OF APPLICATION 19. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Form PCT/IPEA/416 & 409 (7) pages	
16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Divisional <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: _____ Prior application information: Examiner _____ Group / Art Unit: _____ For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.			
<b>17. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Customer Number or Bar Code Label <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence address below (Insert Customer No. or Attach bar code label here)			
Name	Ashley I. Pezzner, Esquire		
	CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP		
Address	1220 Market Street		
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City	Wilmington	State	DE
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		Fax	(302)656-9072

Name (Print/Type)	ASHLEY I. PEZZNER	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	35,646
Signature	<i>Ashley I. Pezzner</i>	Date	-02/12/2002-

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 0.2 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, DC 20231.

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: DB050575/DOE (9086\*192)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT: SHAHRAM MIHAN *ET AL.* )  
SERIAL NO. TO BE ASSIGNED ) ART UNIT: TO BE ASSIGNED  
FILED: HEREWITH ) EXAMINER: TO BE ASSIGNED  
FOR: COPOLYMERS OF ETHYLENE WITH )  
C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>  $\alpha$ -Olefins )

Asst. Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

"EXPRESS MAIL" No. ET284671927US DATE: FEBRUARY 12, 2002

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PAPER OR FEE IS BEING DEPOSITED WITH THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" SERVICE UNDER 37 CFR 1.10 ON THE DATE INDICATED AND IS ADDRESSED TO THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

CARRIE A. MCPHERSON  
(TYPED OR PRINTED NAME OF  
PERSON MAILING PAPER OR FEE)

*Carrie A. McPherson*  
(SIGNATURE OF PERSON MAILING  
PAPER OR FEE)

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Prior to fee calculation and examination please amend the above-identified application as follows.

In the Claims

Please cancel claims 2-12.

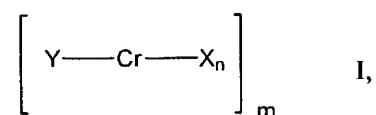
Please add the following new claims.

- -13. The copolymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein said density is from 0.88 to 0.93 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.
- 14. The copolymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein said comonomer composition distribution breadth index is above 90%.
- 15. The copolymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein said  $\alpha$ -olefins are selected from the group consisting of propene, 1-butene, 1-hexene and 1-octene.



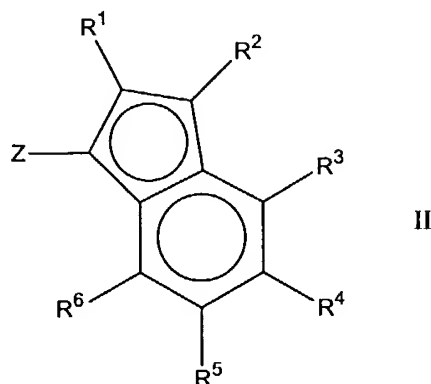
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: DB050575/DOE (9086\*192)

16. The copolymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein said polydispersity Mw/Mn is from 2 to 4.
17. The copolymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein said molecular weight Mn is above 200,000 g/mol.
18. A process for preparing ethylene copolymers as claimed in claim 1, which comprises carrying out the process in the presence of the following components:
- (A) a substituted mon indenyl chromium complex or a substituted monofluorenylchromium complex of the formula I



wherein

Y has the following formula II



wherein

- Z is an unsubstituted, substituted or condensed heteroaromatic ring system,
- X independently of one another, are fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-aryl, alkylaryl having from 1-10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6-20 carbon atoms in the aryl radical, NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>,

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: DB050575/DOE (9086\*192)

$OR^7$ ,  $SR^7$ ,  $SO_3R^7$ ,  $OC(O)R^7$ ,  $CN$ ,  $SCN$ ,  $\beta$ -diketonate,  $CO$ ,  $BF_4^-$ ,  $PF_6^-$ , or bulky noncoordinating anions,

$R^1$ - $R^8$  independently of one another, are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$ -alkenyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$ -aryl, alkylaryl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6-20 carbon atoms in the aryl radical,  $SiR^9_3$ , wherein the organic radicals  $R^1$ - $R^8$  optionally have halogen substitution and any two geminal or vicinal radicals  $R^1$ - $R^8$  optionally have been bonded to give a 5- or 6-membered aromatic or aliphatic ring,

$R^9$  independently of one another, are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$ -alkenyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$ -aryl, alkylaryl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6-20 carbon atoms in the aryl radical, or wherein the two geminal radicals  $R^9$  have been bonded to give a five- or six-membered ring,

$n$  is 1, 2 or 3, and

$m$  is 1, 2 or 3,

and

optionally (B) one or more activator compounds.

19. The process as claimed in claim 18, wherein  $Z$  is an unsubstituted or substituted 8-(quinolyl) system and  $R^1$ - $R^6$  are hydrogen.
20. The process as claimed in claim 18, wherein the activator compound (B) is used and is a compound selected from the group consisting of aluminoxane, dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate and tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane.
21. A polymer mixture which comprises said at least one of the copolymer of ethylene with  $C_3$ - $C_{12}$   $\alpha$ -olefins as claimed in claim 1.
22. A fiber, a film or a molding which comprises the copolymer of ethylene with  $C_3$ - $C_{12}$   $\alpha$ -olefins as claimed in claim 1.

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: DB050575/DOE (9086\*192)

23. The copolymer as claimed in claim 13, wherein said comonomer composition distribution breadth index is above 90%.
24. The copolymer as claimed in claim 23, wherein said  $\alpha$ -olefins are selected from the group consisting of propene, 1-butene, 1-hexene and 1-octene.
25. The copolymer as claimed in claim 24, wherein said polydispersity  $M_w/M_n$  is from 2 to 4.
26. The copolymer as claimed in claim 25, wherein said molecular weight  $M_n$  is above 200,000 g/mol.
27. The process as claimed in claim 19, wherein the activator compound (B) is used and is a compound selected from the group consisting of aluminoxane, dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate and tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane. - -

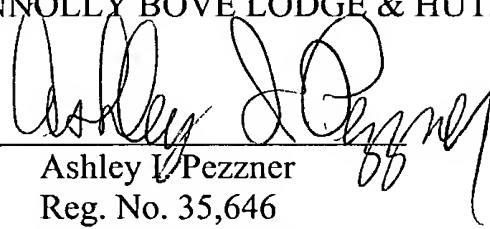
**REMARKS**

The applicants respectfully request that the preliminary amendment be entered prior to fee calculation and examination. The applicants have rewritten the claims in the proper U.S. form. Claims 1 and 13-27 are now in this case. No additional fee is due. If there are any additional fees due in connection with the filing of this response, the Commissioner is authorized to charge or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 03-2775.

A prompt and favorable action is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,  
CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP

By

  
Ashley I. Pezzner  
Reg. No. 35,646  
Tel. (302) 888-6270

AIP/cam/186121

10/069438  
JC13 Rec'd PCT/PTO 12 FEB 2002

COPOLYMERS  
OF  
ETHYLENE  
WITH C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>  $\alpha$ -OLEFINS

Shahram Mihan  
Dieter Lilge  
Günther Schweier  
-and-  
Markus Enders

ENGLISH TRANSLATION  
OF  
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION

PCT/EP00/07443 . . . . IFD: -August 01, 2000-

DB050575/Doe . . . . (9086\*192)

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Date of Deposit  
-FEBRUARY 12, 2002-

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Washington, D.C. 20231

-Carrie A. McPherson-

(Typed or printed name of person mailing  
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Carrie A. McPherson  
(Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

### Copolymers of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> $\alpha$ -olefins

The invention relates to copolymers of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>  $\alpha$ -olefins, which have a polydispersity Mw/Mn of  $\leq 10$ , a density of from 0.85 to 0.95 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, a proportion of from 1 to 40% by weight of comonomer and a molar mass Mn above 150,000 g/mol and a comonomer composition distribution breadth index above 70%, and to a process for their preparation and to their use, and also to fibers, moldings, films and polymer mixtures containing these copolymers.

Copolymers of ethylene with higher  $\alpha$ -olefins, such as 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene or 1-octene, known as LLDPE (linear low-density polyethylene), may be prepared, for example, using traditional Ziegler Natta catalysts based on titanium, or else using metallocenes. The former give LLDPE with a broad composition distribution and with a relatively broad distribution of average molar mass, e.g. Mw/Mn > 3, where Mn is the number-average and Mw the weight-average molecular weight. One measure of the composition distribution breadth is the CDBI, the composition distribution breadth index. The CDBI is defined as the percentage by weight of the copolymer molecules whose comonomer content is within 50% of the average comonomer content. It may be determined easily by TREF (temperature rising elution fraction) analyses (Wild et. al. J. Poly. Sci., Poly. Phys. Ed. Vol. 20, (1982), 441, or US 5,008,204).

In contrast, metallocene catalysts, for example, may be used to obtain ethylene copolymers with a narrow molar mass distribution and a CDBI > 50%. These LLDPEs have particularly advantageous mechanical properties. Copolymerization with higher  $\alpha$ -olefins frequently gives rise to a reduced molecular weight. At higher concentrations of comonomer, chain termination is generally increasingly favoured, and the molecular weight thus reduces (US 5,625,016 states that Mn is below about 50,000). The low-molecular-weight copolymers may firstly give rise to deposits in the reactor during the polymerization and can secondly give rise to undesirable product properties, e.g. tacky surfaces. LLDPEs with a high molecular weight and high comonomer content are, in contrast, difficult to prepare.

WO-A-98/44011 describes ethylene polymers with at least one alpha olefin having at least 5 carbon atoms and with a melt index MI of from 0.1 to 15, a CDBI of at least 70%, a density of from 0.91 to 0.93 g/ml, a haze value below 20%, a melt index ratio MIR of from 35 to 80, an average modulus of from 20,000 to 60,000 psi and a

defined ratio of modulus to dart impact strength. The polymers obtained moreover contain essentially no unsaturated end groups (page 9, line 16 to 23).

5 WO-A-93/12151 describes ethylene copolymers with alpha olefins having at least 10 carbon atoms. These have a density of from 0.85 to 0.95 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, an average molecular weight M<sub>w</sub> of from 30,000 to 1,000,000 Dalton and a polydispersity of from 2 to 4.

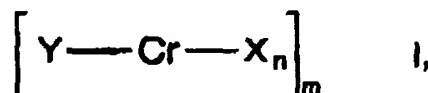
10 It is an object of the present invention to find copolymers with high molar masses, a high proportion of comonomer and a high CDBI, and a suitable preparation process for these.

We have found that this object is achieved by copolymers of 15 ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins, which have a polydispersity Mw/Mn of from 1 to 10, a density of from 0.85 to 0.95 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, a proportion of from 1 to 40 mol% of comonomer per .... and a molar mass Mn above 150,000 g/mol and a comonomer composition distribution breadth index above 70%.

20

We have also found a process for preparing the novel ethylene copolymers, which comprises carrying out the process in the presence of the following components:

25 (A) Substituted monoindenyl- or monofluorenylchromium complexes of the formula I



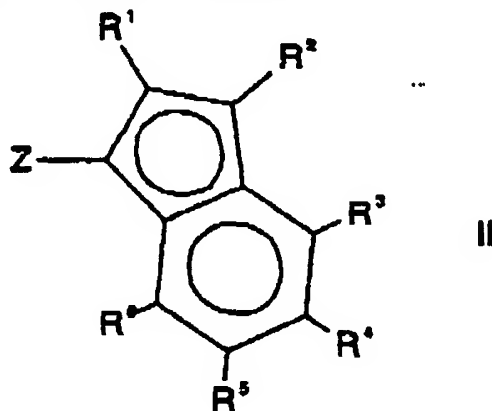
30

where:

Y has the following formula II

35

40



45

where

## 3

2 is an unsubstituted, substituted or condensed heteroaromatic ring system,

5 X, independently of one another, are fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-aryl, alkylaryl having from 1-10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6-20 carbon atoms in the aryl radical, NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, OR<sup>7</sup>, SR<sup>7</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>7</sup>, OC(O)R<sup>7</sup>, CN, SCN, β-diketonate, CO, BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, PF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>, or bulky noncoordinating anions,

10 R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>8</sup>, independently of one another, are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-aryl, alkylaryl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6-20 carbon atoms in the aryl radical, SiR<sup>9</sup><sub>3</sub>, where the organic radicals R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>8</sup> may also have halogen substitution and any two geminal or vicinal radicals R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>8</sup> may also have been bonded to give a 5- or 6-membered aromatic or aliphatic ring,

20 R<sup>9</sup>, independently of one another, are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-aryl, alkylaryl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6-20 carbon atoms in the aryl radical, and where in each case two geminal radicals R<sup>9</sup> may also have been bonded to give a five- or six-membered ring,

n is 1, 2 or 3, and

30 m is 1, 2 or 3,

and

(B) if desired, one or more activator compounds.

35 We have also found polymer mixtures which comprise at least one novel copolymer of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins, and moreover fibers, films and moldings which comprise the novel copolymers of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins as a substantial component.

40 The use of the novel copolymers with ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins for producing fibers, films or moldings has also been found.

4

For the purposes of the present invention and as is known, HLMFR is high load melt flow rate and is always determined at 190°C with a load of 21.6 kg (190°C/21.6 kg).

- 5 The comonomer distribution breadth of the novel copolymers may advantageously be described via the standard deviation of the weighted average elution temperature  $T_a$ , as can be determined by TREF. TREF is described, for example, in Wild, Advances in Polymer Science, 98, pp. 1-47, 57 p. 153, 1992. The weighted  
10 average elution temperature ( $T_a$ ) and the standard deviation ( $s$ ) are used as follows (see also Bevington, McGraw-Hill, Data Reduction and Error Analysis for the physical Sciences, 1969).

- The novel copolymer of ethylene with  $C_3$ - $C_{12}$   $\alpha$ -olefins has a  
15 polydispersity  $M_w/M_n$  of  $\leq 10$ , preferably from 2 to 4 and particularly preferably from 2 to 3.5, a density of from 0.85 to 0.95 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, preferably from 0.88 to 0.93 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and a molar mass  $M_n$  above 150,000 g/mol, preferably above 200,000 g/mol, and very particularly preferably above 250,000 g/mol. Its HLMFR is from  
20 0.001 to 20 g/10 min, preferably from 0.01 to 15 g/10 min, and the comonomer composition distribution breadth index is above 70%, preferably above 80% and particularly preferably above 90%.

- A preferred embodiment of the novel copolymer has a comonomer  
25 composition distribution breadth index above 90% and a polydispersity  $M_w/M_n$  of from 2 to 4.

The novel copolymers preferably have a vinyl- or vinylidene-terminated end group.

- 30 Possible comonomers which may be present alongside ethylene in the novel copolymer, individually or mixed with one another, are any of the  $\alpha$ -olefins having from 3 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g. propene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, 4-methyl-1-pentene,  
35 1-heptene, 1-octene and 1-decene. A preferred copolymerized comonomer unit present in the ethylene copolymer is that of  $\alpha$ -olefins having from 3 to 9 carbon atoms, such as butene, pentene, hexene, 4-methyl-pentene or octene. Particular preference is given to  $\alpha$ -olefins selected from the group  
40 consisting of propene, 1-butene, 1-hexene and 1-octene. The amount of the comonomers copolymerized in the novel ethylene copolymers is generally from 1 to 40% by weight, preferably from 5 to 20% by weight and in particular from 10 to 20% by weight, based in each case on the ethylene copolymer.



5

The ethylene copolymers may in principle be prepared using any catalyst or catalyst system which give rise to products with the required narrow molar mass distribution. These catalysts are generally those known as single-site-catalysts, preferably the substituted monoindenylchromium complexes described above of the formula I, where at least one of the substituents on the five-membered indenyl ring has an unsubstituted, substituted or condensed, heteroaromatic ring system.

10 In the complexes according to the invention the indenyl ring has  $\eta^5$  bonding to the chromium center. The substituents on the indenyl system may also form a benzindenyl system or a fluorenyl system.

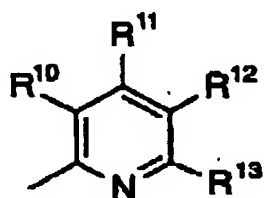
Y is a substituted indenyl system which has an unsubstituted, substituted or condensed, heteroaromatic ring system which may have coordinated bonding or be uncoordinated. The heteroaromatic ring system preferably has intramolecular coordination to the chromium center.

20 Z is an unsubstituted, substituted or condensed, heterocyclic aromatic ring system which may contain, besides carbon ring members, heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen and phosphorus. Examples of 5-membered ring heteroaryl groups, in which the ring members present, besides carbon atoms, may be from one to four nitrogen atoms or from one to three nitrogen atoms and/or a sulfur or oxygen atom, are 2-furyl, 2-thienyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 5-isothiazolyl, 1-pyrazolyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 5-pyrazolyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 5-imidazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl and 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl. Examples of 6-membered heteroaryl groups, which may contain from one to four nitrogen atoms and/or a phosphorus atom, are 2-pyridinyl, 2-phosphabenzolyl 3-pyridazinyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl and 1,2,4-triazin-3-yl, 1,2,4-triazin-5-yl and 1,2,4-triazin-6-yl. The 5-membered-ring and 6-membered-ring heteroaryl groups here may also have substitution by  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ -aryl, alkylaryl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6 to 10 carbon atoms in the aryl radical, trialkylsilyl or halogens, such as fluorine, chlorine or bromine, or have been condensed with one or more aromatic systems or heteroaromatic systems. Examples of benzo-condensed 5-membered heteroaryl groups are 2-indolyl, 7-indolyl, 2-cumaronyl, 7-cumaronyl, 2-thionaphthenyl, 7-thionaphthenyl, 3-indazolyl, 7-indazolyl, 2-benzimidazolyl and 7-benzimidazolyl. Examples of 6-membered benzo-condensed

6

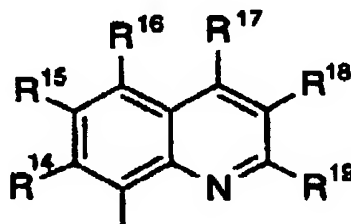
heteroaryl groups are 2-quinolyl, 8-quinolyl, 3-cinnolyl, 8-cinnolyl, 1-phthalazyl, 2-quinazolyl, 4-quinazolyl, 8-quinazolyl, 5-quinoxalyl, 4-acridyl, 1-phenanthridyl and 1-phenazyl. The terminology and numbering for the heterocyclic systems has been taken from L. Fieser and M. Fieser, Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie, 3rd revised edition, Verlag Chemie, Weinheim 1957. Preference is given here to simple systems which are easy to obtain and inexpensive and have been selected from the following group:

10



15

2-Pyridyl



8-quinolyl

Appropriate selection of the radicals  $R^{10}$ - $R^{19}$  can affect the activity of the catalyst and the molecular weight of the resultant polymer. Possible substituents  $R^{10}$ - $R^{19}$  are the radicals described for  $R^1$ - $R^8$  and halogens, e.g. fluorine, chlorine or bromine, and it is also possible, if desired, for two vicinal radicals  $R^{10}$  to  $R^{19}$  to have been bonded to give a 5- or 6-membered ring and to have substitution by halogens, such as fluorine, chlorine or bromine. Preferred radicals  $R^{10}$ - $R^{19}$  are hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, vinyl, allyl, benzyl, phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl and anthranyl, and also fluorine, chlorine and bromine. Possible organosilicon substituents are in particular trialkylsilyl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical, and in particular trimethylsilyl. 2 is very particularly preferably unsubstituted or substituted, e.g. alkyl-substituted, quinolyl, in particular with linking at position 8, for example 8-quinolyl, 8-(2-methylquinolyl), 8-(2,3,4-trimethylquinolyl) or 8-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexamethylquinolyl). This can be prepared very easily and also gives very good activities.

Various properties of the catalyst system may also be altered by varying the substituents  $R^1$ - $R^8$ . The number and type of substituents, in particular  $R^1$  and  $R^2$ , can affect the accessibility of the metal atom M to the olefins to be polymerized. It is therefore possible to modify the activity and selectivity of the catalyst with respect to various monomers, in particular bulky monomers. Since the substituents can also affect the rate of termination reactions of the growing polymer chain, they also provide a means of altering the molecular weight of the

- resultant polymers. The chemical structure of the substituents  $R^1$ - $R^8$  may therefore be varied over a wide range in order to achieve the desired results and obtain a tailored catalyst system. Examples of possible organocarbon substituents  $R^1$ - $R^8$  are
- 5 the following:  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ -alkyl, linear or branched, e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, n-nonyl, n-decyl or n-dodecyl, 5- to 7-membered cycloalkyl, which may in turn have a  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ -aryl substituent, for example cyclopropane, cyclobutane,
- 10 cyclopentane, cyclohexane, cycloheptane, cyclooctane, cyclononane or cyclododecane,  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$ -alkenyl, linear, cyclic or branched, where the double bond may be internal or terminal, e.g. vinyl, 1-allyl, 2-allyl, 3-allyl, butenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cyclooctenyl or cyclooctadienyl,
- 15  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$ -aryl, where the aryl radical may have other alkyl substituents, e.g. phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, anthranyl, o-, m-, p-methylphenyl, 2,3-, 2,4-, 2,5-, or 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 2,3,4-, 2,3,5-, 2,3,6-, 2,4,5-, 2,4,6- or 3,4,5-trimethylphenyl, or arylalkyl, where the arylalkyl group may have other alkyl
- 20 substituents, e.g. benzyl, o-, m-, p-methylbenzyl, or 1- or 2-ethylphenyl, and if desired two groups  $R^1$ - $R^6$  may also have been bonded to give a 5- or 6-membered ring and the organic radicals  $R^1$ - $R^8$  may have halogen substituents, such as fluorine, chlorine or bromine. Possible radicals for  $R^9$  in the organosilicon
- 25 substituents  $SiR^9_3$  are those described in some detail above for  $R^1$ - $R^8$ , and if desired two  $R^9$  radicals may also have been bonded to give a 5- or 6-membered ring. Examples of  $SiR^9_3$  are trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, butyldimethylsilyl, tributylsilyl, triallylsilyl, triphenylsilyl and dimethylphenylsilyl. Preferred
- 30 radicals  $R^1$ - $R^6$  are hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, vinyl, allyl, benzyl, phenyl, o-dialkyl- or dichloro-substituted phenyl groups, trialkyl- or trichloro-substituted phenyl groups, naphthyl, biphenyl and
- 35 anthranyl. Particular organosilicon substituents are trialkylsilyl groups having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical, in particular trimethylsilyl. Particularly preferred radicals  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl,
- 40 n-heptyl, n-octyl, allyl, benzyl, phenyl and trialkylsilyl.  $R^3$ - $R^6$  are preferably hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, benzyl or phenyl. Y (without Z) is preferably an indenyl group, e.g. indenyl, 2-methylindenyl, 2 ethylindenyl,
- 45 2-isopropylindenyl, 3-methylindenyl, 4-phenylindenyl, 2-methyl-4-phenylindenyl or 4-naphthylindenyl, or a benzindenyl system, e.g. benzindenyl or 2-methylbenzindenyl, and in very

## 8

particular preferred transition metal complexes is an indenyl system.

In a particularly preferred embodiment 2 is an unsubstituted or 5 substituted 8-quinolyl system and  $R^1$ - $R^6$  are hydrogen.

The substituents X result, for example, from the selection of the appropriate chromium starting compounds used to synthesize the chromium complexes, but may also still be varied subsequently.

- 10 Particular substituents X are the halogens, such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, and among these in particular chlorine. Other advantageous ligands X are simple alkyl radicals, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, vinyl, allyl, phenyl or benzyl. Other ligands X which may be mentioned merely as examples
- 15 not to the exclusion of others are trifluoroacetate,  $BF_4^-$ ,  $PF_6^-$ , and also noncoordinating or weakly coordinating anions (see, for example, S. Strauss in Chem. Rev. 1993, 93, 927-942), such as  $B(C_6F_5)_4^-$ . The term anions when used for the ligands X implies no statement as to the nature of the bond to the transition metal M.
- 20 For example, if X is a noncoordinating or weakly coordinating anion the interaction between the metal M and the ligand X is primarily electrostatic in nature. In contrast, if X is alkyl, for example, the bond is covalent. The various types of bonds are known to the skilled worker.

25

- Amides, alcoholates, sulfonates, carboxylates and  $\beta$ -diketonates are also particularly suitable. Varying radicals  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  allows fine control of, for example, physical properties such as solubility. The radicals  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  used are preferably
- 30  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl or n-octyl, or else vinyl, allyl, benzyl or phenyl. Some of these substituted ligands X are very particularly preferred, since they are obtainable from inexpensive and easily accessible starting materials. In a
- 35 particularly preferred embodiment, therefore, X is dimethylamide, methanolate, ethanolate, isopropanolate, phenolate, naphtholate, triflate, p-toluenesulfonate, acetate or acetylacetonate.

- The number n of ligands X depends on the oxidation state of the
- 40 chromium center. It is therefore not possible to give a general value for n. Chromium is very probably in the oxidation state +3, but it is also possible to use complexes whose oxidation state does not correspond to that of the active catalyst. Complexes of this type may then be oxidized or reduced appropriately by
- 45 suitable activators. Preference is given to the use of chromium complexes in the oxidation state +3.

The donor Z may have coordinative bonding to the chromium. This may be intermolecular or intramolecular. The donor Z preferably has intramolecular coordinative bonding to the chromium, but this may change during the course of the polymerization.

5

The transition metal complex of the formula I may be monomeric, dimeric or trimeric, and m is then 1, 2 or 3. It is possible here, for example, for one or more ligands X to bridge two metal centers M.

10

Examples of preferred complexes are

- 1-(8-quinolyl)indenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 1-(8-quinolyl)-2-methylindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 1-(8-quinolyl)-2-isopropylindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 15 1-(8-quinolyl)-2-ethylindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 1-(8-quinolyl)-2-tert-butylindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 1-(8-quinolyl)benzindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 1-(8-quinolyl)-2-methylbenzindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 1-(8-(2-methylquinolyl))indenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 20 1-(8-(2-methylquinolyl))-2-methylindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 1-(8-(2-methylquinolyl))-2-isopropylindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 1-(8-(2-methylquinolyl))-2-ethylindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 1-(8-(2-methylquinolyl))-2-tert-butylindenylchromium(III) dichloride,
- 25 1-(8-(2-methylquinolyl))benzindenylchromium(III) dichloride or
- 1-(8-(2-methylquinolyl))-2-methylbenzindenylchromium(III) dichloride.

30 The metal complexes, in particular the chromium complexes, may be attained in a simple manner by reacting the appropriate metal salts, e.g. metal chlorides, with the ligand anion (e.g. in a manner similar to the examples of DE 197 10615).

35 The novel olefin polymerization process may be combined with any known industrial polymerization process at from 20 to 300°C and at from 5 to 4000 bar. Advantageous ranges of pressure and temperature for carrying out the process are therefore highly dependent on the polymerization method. The catalyst systems used

40 according to the invention may, therefore, be used in any known polymerization process, e.g. in high-pressure polymerization in tubular reactors or autoclaves, in suspension polymerization, in solution polymerization or in gas-phase polymerization. In high-pressure polymerization, which is usually carried out at

45 from 1000 to 4000 bar, in particular from 2000 to 3500 bar, the polymerization temperatures set are also usually high. Advantageous temperature ranges for this high-pressure

10

polymerization process are from 200 to 330°C, in particular from 220 to 270°C. In low-pressure polymerization processes the temperature set is usually at least a few degrees below the softening point of the polymer. Particular temperatures set in  
 5 these polymerizations are from 50 to 180°C, preferably from 70 to 120°C. Suspension polymerization is usually carried out in a suspension medium, preferably in an alkane. Particular alkanes which may form the suspension medium in the polymerization or copolymerization reaction include the higher olefins, such as  
 10 propene, butene or hexene in the liquefied or liquid state. The polymerization temperatures are generally from -20 to 115°C, and the pressure is generally from 1 to 100 bar. The solids content of the suspension is generally from 10 to 80%. The operation may be carried out batchwise, e.g. in stirred autoclaves, or else  
 15 continuously, e.g. in tubular reactors, preferably in loop reactors. The operation may in particular follow the Phillips PF-process, as described in US-A 3 242 150 and US-A 3 248 179.

Among the polymerization processes mentioned particular  
 20 preference is given according to the invention to gas-phase polymerization, in particular in gas-phase fluidized-bed reactors, to solution polymerization and also to suspension polymerization, in particular in loop reactors or stirred tank reactors. The gas-phase polymerization may also be carried out by  
 25 the methods of operation known as condensed, supercondensed or supercritical. It is also possible, if desired, for different or identical polymerization processes to be combined in series to form a polymerization cascade. It is also possible for an additive, e.g. hydrogen, to be used in the polymerization  
 30 processes in order to regulate the properties of the polymer.

Some of the metal complexes according to the invention have in themselves little or no activity for polymerization, and in this case they are brought into contact with an activator, component  
 35 (B), so that they can develop good activity for polymerization. Examples of possible activator compounds are those of aluminoxane type, in particular methylaluminoxane MAO. Aluminoxanes are prepared, for example, by controlled addition of water to alkylaluminum compounds, in particular trimethylaluminum.  
 40 Aluminoxane preparations suitable as cocatalyst are available commercially. These are assumed to be a mixture of cyclic and linear compounds. The cyclic aluminoxanes may be given the summarized formula  $(R^{20}AlO)_s$ , and the linear aluminoxanes may be given the summarized formula  $R^{20}(R^{20}AlO)_sR^{20}Al$ , where s is the  
 45 degree of oligomerization and is a number from about 1 to 50. Advantageous aluminoxanes essentially comprise aluminoxane oligomers having a degree of oligomerization of about from 1 to



5 aluminoxanes are those used in the procedure known as cationic activation of metallocene complexes. Activator components of this type are disclosed, for example, in EP-B1-0468537 and EP-B1-0427697. Particular activator compounds (B) of this type which are used are boranes, boroxines or borates, e.g.

20

**25 ferrocenium tetraphenylborate.**

35

40 diethylmagnesium, dibutylmagnesium, methyllithium, ethyllithium, methylzinc chloride, dimethylzinc or diethylzinc.

It is sometimes desirable to use a combination of different activators. This is known, for example, in the case of the  
45 metallocenes, from which boranes, boroxines, (WO-A-93/16116) and borates are frequently used in combination with an alkylaluminum compound. It is generally also possible to use a combination of

## 12

different activator components with the transition metal complex according to the invention.

The amount of the activator compounds to be used depends on the nature of the activator. The molar ratio of metal complex (A) to activator compound (B) may generally be from 1:0.1 to 1:10,000, preferably from 1:1 to 1:2000. The molar ratio of metal complex (A) to dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate or tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane is from 1:1 to 1:20, preferably from 1:1 to 1:5, particularly preferably from 1:1 to 1:2, and to methylaluminoxane it is preferably from 1:1 to 1:2000, particularly preferably from 1:10 to 1:1000. Since many of the activators, e.g. alkylaluminum compounds, are at the same time used to remove catalyst poisons, the amount used of what are known as scavengers depends on the contamination in the other starting materials. However, the skilled worker can determine the ideal amount by simple tests.

The transition metal complex may be brought into contact with the activator compound(s) either prior to or after contacting the olefins to be polymerized. There may also be preactivation with one or more activator compounds prior to the mixing with the olefin, and further addition of the same or of other activator compounds once this mixture has come into contact with the olefin. Preactivation generally takes place at from 10 to 100°C, preferably from 20 to 80°C.

The catalysts (A) according to the invention may, if desired, also have been immobilized on an organic or inorganic support and used in supported form in the polymerization. This is a frequently used method of avoiding reactor deposits and of controlling the morphology of the polymer. Preferred support materials are silica gel, magnesium chloride, aluminum oxide, mesoporous materials, aluminosilicates and organic polymers, such as polyethylene, polypropylene or polystyrene, in particular silica gel or magnesium chloride.

The activator compounds (B) and the metal complex (A) may be brought into contact with the support in a variety of sequences or simultaneously. This is generally done in an inert solvent which can be filtered off or evaporated after the immobilization. However, it is also possible to use the supported catalyst while it is still moist. For example, the support may first be mixed with the activator compound(s) or the support may first be brought into contact with the polymerization catalyst. It is also possible to preactivate the catalyst with one or more activator compounds prior to mixing with the support. The amount of metal



## 13

complex (A) (in mmol) per gram of support material may vary widely, e.g. from 0.001 to 1. The preferred amount of metal complex (A) per gram of support material is from 0.001 to 0.5 mmol/g, particularly preferably from 0.005 to 0.1 mmol/g. In one possible embodiment the metal complex (A) may also be prepared in the presence of the support material. Another type of immobilization is prepolymerization of the catalyst system with or without prior application to a support.

- 10 The novel ethylene copolymer may also be a constituent of a polymer mixture. The nature of the other polymer components in the mixture depends on how this will subsequently be used. The mixture may be prepared, for example, by blending one or more additional LLDPEs or HDPEs or LDPEs. On the other hand the
- 15 polymer mixture may be prepared by simultaneous polymerization using a catalyst system which likewise has activity for olefin polymerization. Catalysts (C) which may be used here for preparing the blend polymers and, respectively, for the simultaneous polymerization are in particular traditional Ziegler
- 20 Natta catalysts based on titanium, traditional Phillips catalysts based on chromium oxides, metallocenes, the complexes known as constrained-geometry complexes (see, for example, EP A 0 416 815 or EP A 0 420 436), nickel and palladium bisimine systems (for the preparation of which see WO 98/03559 A1) or iron and cobalt
- 25 pyridinebisimine compounds (for the preparation of which see WO 98/27124 A1). (C) may, however, also be another chromium complex according to the invention. The polymerization catalysts (C) may likewise have been applied to supports.
- 30 The novel ethylene copolymer may also form bimodal mixtures with other olefin polymers, in particular ethylenehomo- and copolymers. These may be obtained either by the simultaneous use, as described above, of another catalyst suitable for olefin polymerization or by subsequent blending of the polymers and,
- 35 respectively, copolymers which have been obtained separately.

The blends which comprise the novel olefin copolymers may further comprise two or three other olefin polymers or, respectively, olefin copolymers. These may, for example, be LDPEs (blends of

40 these are described, for example, in DE-A1-19745047) or polyethylene homopolymers (blends of these are described, for example, in EP-B-100843), LLDPEs (as described, for example, in EP-B-728160 or WO-A-90/03414), or LLDPE/LDPE (WO 95/27005 or EP-B1-662989).

## 14

The proportion of the novel ethylene copolymer in the total polymer mixture is at least 40 to 99% by weight, preferably from 50 to 90% by weight.

5 The ethylene copolymers, polymer mixtures and blends may comprise auxiliaries and/or additives known per se, such as process stabilizers, stabilizers to protect from the effects of light or heat, customary additives, such as lubricants, antioxidants, antiblocking agents and antistats, or also, if desired, dyes. The  
10 nature and amount of these additives are familiar to the skilled worker.

It has also become apparent that the processing properties of the novel polymers can be further improved by admixing small amounts  
15 of fluoroelastomers or of thermoplastic polyesters. These fluoroelastomers are known per se as processing aids and are available commercially, for example by the trade names Viton® and Dynamar® (see also, for example, US-A-3125547). The amounts of these preferably used are from 10 to 1000 ppm, particularly  
20 preferably from 20 to 200 ppm, based on the total weight of the novel polymer mixture.

The novel polymers may also subsequently be modified by grafting, crosslinking, hydrogenation or other functionalization reactions  
25 known to the skilled worker.

The polymer blends may be prepared by any known process, for example by introducing the granular components into a pelletizing assembly, e.g. a twin-screw kneader (ZSK) or Farrel kneader. It  
30 is also possible for a mixture in pellet form to be processed directly on a film production plant.

An example of a process for which the polymer mixtures are highly suitable is the production of films on blown film or cast film  
35 plants at high output rates. The films made from the polymer mixtures have very good mechanical properties, high shock resistance and high tear strength, together with good optical properties. They are particularly suitable for the packaging sector, and also for heavy duty sacks, and for the food and drink  
40 sector. The films moreover have only very little tendency toward blocking and can therefore be run on machinery without, or with only very little, addition of lubricants or antiblocking agents.

The good mechanical properties of the olefin copolymers prepared  
45 using the catalyst system according to the invention also make them suitable for producing fibers or moldings.

## 15

The examples below describe the invention.

## Analysis

5 NMR samples were taken under an inert gas and where appropriate sealed by fusion. The internal standard used in the  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were the solvent signals, and the chemical shift of these was converted to TMS basis. NMR measurements were made on a Bruker AC 200 and, in particular for COSY experiments, on a  
10 Bruker AC 300.

Mass spectra were determined on a VG Micromass 7070 H and a Finnigan MAT 8230. High-resolution mass spectra were determined on Jeol JMS-700 and VG ZAB 2F equipment.

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Elemental analyses were carried out on a Heraeus CHN-O-Rapid.

The comonomer content of the polymer (%  $\text{C}_6$ ), its content of methyl side chains per 1000 carbon atoms of the polymer chain ( $\text{CH}_3/1000$ )  
20 and its density were determined by IR spectroscopy.

The TREF studies were carried out under the following conditions: solvent: 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, flow rate: 1ml/min, heating rate:  $1^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ , amount of polymer: 5-10 mg, support:  
25 kieselguhr.

The  $\eta$  value was determined using an automatic Ubbelohde viscometer (Lauda PVS 1) with decalin as solvent at  $130^\circ\text{C}$  (ISO1628 at  $130^\circ\text{C}$ , 0.001 g/ml of decalin).

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The molar mass distributions and the averages  $M_n$ ,  $M_w$ ,  $M_w/M_n$  and  $M_z$  derived from these were determined by high-temperature gel permeation chromatography by a method based on DIN 55672 under the following conditions: solvent: 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, flow  
35 rate: 1ml/min, temperature:  $140^\circ\text{C}$ , calibration with PE standards.

Abbreviations in the tables below:

40	Cat.	catalyst (the transition metal complex according to the invention)
	Sup.cat.	supported catalyst
	T	temperature during the polymerization
	t	duration of the polymerization
	p	pressure during the polymerization
45	$M_w$	weight-average molar mass
	$M_n$	number-average molar mass
	mp	melting point

## 16

h Staudinger index (viscosity)  
Density polymer density  
CH<sub>3</sub>/1000 number of methyl side chains per 1000 carbon atoms  
%C<sub>6</sub> comonomer content of the polymer in % by weight

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General synthesis specification:

Example 1.

10 1-(8-quinolyl)indenylchromium(III) dichloride

1.1. Preparation of 1-(8-quinolyl)indene

10.4 g (50 mmol) of 8-bromoquinoline in 100 ml of THF were cooled  
15 to about -100°C. 20 ml of n-BuLi (2.5M in hexane, 50 mmol) were  
added dropwise within a period of 5 min while the internal  
temperature was held below -80°C. After this addition stirring was  
continued at -80°C for a further 15 min, and 6.6 g of 1-indanone  
(50 mmol) dissolved in 30 ml of THF were then added dropwise  
20 within a period of 10 min. The reaction mixture was then allowed  
to reach room temperature gradually and was then heated for 3 h  
at reflux. Once the mixture had cooled to room temperature, ice  
was added, followed by hydrochloric acid until the pH was about  
1, followed by stirring for 30 min. The aqueous and organic phase  
25 were separated. The aqueous phase was mixed with ammonia solution  
until the pH was about 9 and extracted with ether. The combined  
organic phases were then evaporated to dryness in vacuo. The  
resultant viscous oil (1-(8-quinolyl)indan-1-ol (8H<sub>2</sub>O)) was mixed  
with hydrochloric acid until the pH was 0, heated at reflux for 2  
30 hours and then neutralized. After work-up and drying it was  
possible to isolate 6.6 g of 1-(8-quinolyl)indene (55%) as a  
colorless solid.

1-(8-quinolyl)-indan-1-ol (8H<sub>2</sub>O)

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<sup>1</sup>H NMR: (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ = 2.58 - 2.87 (m, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.94 (dd,  
1H, quinoline CH); 7.24 - 7.36 (m, 4H, CH); 7.44 - 7.50  
(m, 2H, H3, H6); 7.70 (dd, 1H, quinoline CH); 8.23 (dd,  
1H); 8.66 (s, br, 1H, OH); 8.92 (dd, 1H).

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<sup>13</sup>C NMR: (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ = 30.2, 44.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 87.2 (COH); 120.8,  
124.7, 125.1, 126.4, 126.9, 127.2, 127.5, 128.2, 137.9,  
147.7 (CH); 127.4, 129.2, 142.6, 143.8, 146.7 (quart. C).

45 1-(8-quinolyl)indene

m.p.: 108°C.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR: (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ = 3.69 (d, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.80 (t, 1H, =CH); 7.12 - 7.26 (m, 3H); 7.41 (dd, 1H); 7.55 - 7.64 (m, 2H); 7.81 - 7.88 (m, 2H); 8.21 (dd, 1H); 8.92 (dd, 1H).  
<sup>13</sup>C-NMR: (50 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ = 38.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 121.0, 121.2, 123.8, 124.5, 125.8, 126.3, 127.8, 130.0, 133.5, 136.1, 150.0 (CH); 128.6, 135.9, 143.7, 144.0, 145.6, 146.7 (quart.C).

10 MS (EI): m/z (%) = 243 (65) [M<sup>+</sup>]; 242 (100) [M<sup>+</sup>-H].

HR-MS (EI): 243.1048 (calc.), 243.1038 (found).

C,H,N analysis: calc.: 88.86% C, 5.39% H, 5.75% N  
found: 87.55% C, 5.52% H, 5.92% N.

#### 1.2. Preparation of dichloro[1-(8-quinolyl)indenyl]chromium(III):

0.05 g of potassium hydride (1.23 mmol) were suspended in 20 ml of THF and 0.3 g of 1-(8-quinolyl)indene (1.23 mmol) were slowly added. The resultant violet suspension was stirred for three hours at room temperature and then added dropwise to a mixture of 0.46 g of chromium(III) chloride 3THF (1.23 mmol) in 50 ml of THF. Once this addition was complete the mixture was stirred for a further 16 hours. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the resultant solid extracted several times with hot toluene on a G4 frit. Once the solvent had been distilled off from the combined extracts the product was obtained as a green powder. This was washed several times with hexane and dried under HV, giving 0.22 g of dichloro[1-(8-quinolyl)indenyl]chromium(III) (50%).

Another method is to take up the residue in methylene chloride, separate off potassium chloride and remove the solvent, thus again obtaining the chromium complex.

MS (EI): m/z (%) = 364 (0.2, M<sup>+</sup>); 329 (0.1, M<sup>+</sup>-Cl); 242 (100, Ind(quinoline)<sup>+</sup>)

HR-EI-MS: 363.97519 (calc.), 363.97615 (meas.)

#### Examples 2 and 3

#### Copolymerization of ethene with 1-hexene

The polymerization experiments were carried out in a 1 l four-necked flask with a contact thermometer, a stirrer with teflon blade, a heating mantle and a gas inlet tube. The initial

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charge used, at 40°C under argon, was the amount given in Table 1 of dichloro[1-(8-quinolyl)indenyl]chromium(III) in 250 ml of toluene. The amount of 1.6 M MAO solution in toluene added during the activation with MAO in each case is given in Table 2.

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5 ml of hexene formed an initial charge prior to ethylene addition, and about 20 to 40 l/h of ethylene were then passed through at atmospheric pressure for one hour. The remaining amount of hexene was fed within a period of 15 min via a dropping

10 funnel.

The reaction was terminated by adding a mixture made from 15 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 50 ml of methanol and stirring was then continued for 15 min. After adding a further 15 250 ml of methanol and stirring for 15 min the product was filtered off, washed three times with methanol and dried at 70°C. Table 1 gives the data for the polymerization and the product.

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Table 1: Data for polymerization and product in Examples 2 and 3

Ex.	Cat. amount. [mg] ( $\mu\text{mol}$ )	MAO [mmol]	Al:Cr	Cr:B	Hexe- ne [ml]	T [°C]	Activity [kg/molCr·h]	Yield [g]([min])	Density [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	$\eta$ [dl/g]
2	6.1 (16.7)	8.5	510	-	30	60	1400	23.4 (60')	0.881	2.15
3	5.8 (15.8)	8	500	-	30	52	1020	16.1 (60')	0.884	6.44

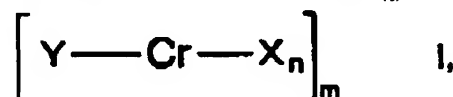
  

Ex.	CDBI [%]	Ta [°C]	$\sigma$	Density [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	Eta [dl/g]	Mw [g/mol]	Mn [g/mol]	Mw/Mn	C6 [%]	m.p. [°C]	CH <sub>3</sub> [1/1000C]
2	90	53.2	9.9	0.881	2.15	132567	49540	2.68	20	61.3	37.1
3	95	59.3	11.6	0.884	6.44	740298	224534	3.3	13	90.9	23.5

## We claim:

1. A copolymer of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins, which has a polydispersity Mw/Mn of ≤ 10, a density of from 0.85 to 0.95 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, a proportion of from 1 to 40% by weight of comonomer and a molar mass Mn above 150,000 g/mol and a comonomer composition distribution breadth index above 70%.
2. A copolymer of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins as claimed in claim 1, whose density is from 0.88 to 0.93 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.
3. A copolymer of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which has a comonomer composition distribution breadth index above 90%.
4. A copolymer of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the α-olefins used have been selected from the group consisting of propene, 1-butene, 1-hexene and 1-octene.
5. A copolymer of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, whose polydispersity Mw/Mn is from 2 to 4.
6. A copolymer of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5, whose molecular weight Mn is above 200,000 g/mol.
7. A process for preparing ethylene copolymers as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6, which comprises carrying out the process in the presence of the following components:

(A) Substituted monoindenyl- or monofluorenylchromium complexes of the formula I



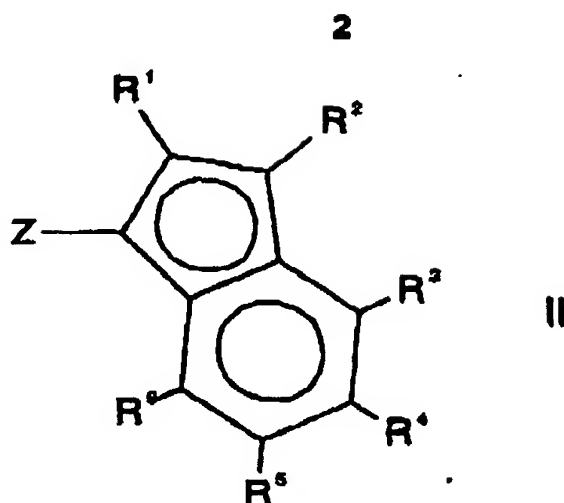
where:

Y has the following formula II



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where

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Z is an unsubstituted, substituted or condensed heteroaromatic ring system,

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X, independently of one another, are fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-aryl, alkylaryl having from 1-10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6-20 carbon atoms in the aryl radical, NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, OR<sup>7</sup>, SR<sup>7</sup>, SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>7</sup>, OC(O)R<sup>7</sup>, CN, SCN, β-diketonate, CO, BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, PF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>, or bulky noncoordinating anions,

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R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>8</sup>, independently of one another, are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-aryl, alkylaryl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6-20 carbon atoms in the aryl radical, SiR<sup>9</sup><sub>3</sub>, where the organic radicals R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>8</sup> may also have halogen substitution and any two geminal or vicinal radicals R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>8</sup> may also have been bonded to give a 5- or 6-membered aromatic or aliphatic ring,

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R<sup>9</sup>, independently of one another, are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-aryl, alkylaryl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical and from 6-20 carbon atoms in the aryl radical, and where the two geminal radicals R<sup>9</sup> may also have been bonded to give a five- or six-membered ring,

n is 1, 2 or 3, and

m is 1, 2 or 3,

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and

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(B) if desired, one or more activator compounds.

8. A process for preparing ethylene copolymers as claimed in claim 7, wherein 2 in component (A) is an unsubstituted or substituted 8-(quinolyl) system and R<sup>1</sup> - R<sup>6</sup> are hydrogen.
9. A process as claimed in claim 7 or 8, wherein the activator compound (B) used comprises a compound selected from the group consisting of aluminoxane, dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate and tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane.
10. A polymer mixture which comprises at least one copolymer of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6.
11. The use of copolymers of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 for producing fibers, films or moldings.
12. A fiber, a film or a molding which comprises the copolymers of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefins as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 as a substantial component.

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Copolymers of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>  $\alpha$ -olefins

## Abstract

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Copolymers of ethylene with C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>  $\alpha$ -olefins have a polydispersity Mw/Mn of  $\leq 10$ , a density of from 0.85 to 0.95 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, a proportion of from 1 to 40% by weight of comonomer and a molar mass Mn above 150,000 g/mol and a comonomer composition distribution breadth index above 70%. A process for their preparation is described, as are their use and fibers, moldings, films and polymer mixtures comprising these copolymers.

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## COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

Attorney Docket No.  
DB050575/Doe

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

COPOLYMERS OF ETHYLENE WITH C<sub>3</sub> -C<sub>12</sub>α- OLEFINS

the specification of which was filed on 01 August 2000 as International Application Serial No. PCT/EPOO/07443.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or (f) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent, inventor's or plant breeder's rights certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's or plant breeder's rights certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)	Priority Claimed
<u>199 37 863.0</u> <small>(Number)</small>	<u>GERMAN</u> <small>(Country)</small>
<u>13 August 1999</u> <small>(Day/Month/Year Filed)</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

<u>PCT/EPOO/07443</u> <small>(Application Serial No.)</small>	<u>01 August 2000</u> <small>(Filing Date)</small>	<u>published</u> <small>(Status)</small>
		<small>(patented, pending, abandoned)</small>

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Apr-03-2002 11:02

From-CONNOLLY BOVE

009

T-989

P.005/005

F-942

**POWER OF ATTORNEY:** As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) associated with the Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

In the matter of the above-identified application, please recognize the attorneys associated with **CUSTOMER NUMBER 23416**; all of **CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP**, as attorneys with full power of substitution to prosecute this application and conduct all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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DATE		CITIZENSHIP	
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